

about the appointment than he is." "And he answered: 'If you don't appoint Gaffney you will be sorry.' "I told him that I thought the appointment for Highway Commissioner should be an up-State man, that the people up the State expected the Governor to appoint an up-State man; that there was a prevailing sentiment to that effect. "He replied that there was nothing to that; that New York City paid most of the money and was just as much entitled to the place as the up-State people. **SORE AT THE REMOVAL OF SCOTT.**

"One talk with Mr. Murphy, which I remember very distinctly, was at his house in New York on March 18. "HE EXPRESSED GREAT INDIGNATION BECAUSE I HAD REMOVED COL. SCOTT, the Superintendent of Prisons. I told him the reasons. He post-pooched them and said Scott was a friend of his.

"Well, I talked to Mr. Murphy about a new Commissioner of Labor and said we ought to appoint the very best man in the State. I spoke to him about John Mitchell. He wanted to know what was the matter with 'The' McManus for Labor Commissioner.

"We talked over the appointments to vacancies on the Supreme Court bench for the First Department. Mr. Murphy was very anxious that I should appoint Michael J. Mulqueen and Mr. Gillespie to two of these vacancies, and urged the matter on me very strongly. In talking about these appointments to the Supreme Court bench I told him under no circumstances would I appoint any lawyer to the Supreme Court bench. It met with the approval of the Bar Association.

"It was in this very conversation that Mr. Murphy said to me: 'Unless you do what I want you to do I will wreck your administration as Governor, block all your legislation and defeat all of your appointments.'

"He said: 'Remember, I control the Legislature, and the Legislature can control the Governor.'

"He also threatened me with public disgrace unless I agreed to his programme on legislative matters and appointments.

"It was at this conference, too, that he talked about the things he had on mind, and said that I had better listen to him.

MURPHY TRIED TO SAVE KENNEDY.

Mr. Sulzer said in his interview that Murphy tried to call off the investigation of Sing Sing Prison in order to save Warden Kennedy. Also that Murphy said he would make the Sulzer administration the laughing stock of the State if the organization was ignored.

Continuing, Mr. Sulzer said: "When Mr. Murphy found out that he could not use me and control me he sent emissaries to see me frequently to demand that I do certain things and to threaten me if I refused. You must not forget that I was then Governor of the Empire State. These threats began in a small way in February and continued with greater vehemence up to the very night the Assembly passed the resolution of impeachment in obedience to Mr. Murphy's orders.

"One of the agents through whom Mr. Murphy most frequently communicated with me was Judge Beardsley. Judge Beardsley was the spokesman of Mr. Murphy as the 'Chief' and would say to me that 'the Chief' wished such and such a thing done or demanded that I follow such and such a course of action.

THEY ALL CALLED MURPHY 'THE CHIEF.'

"Every Tammany member of the Legislature of either house who approached me from day to day used the same language, saying that 'the Chief' demanded this and that, or that 'the Chief' had telephoned to put through such a piece of legislation, or that some other piece of legislation. "My last interview with Mr. Murphy in the late night of April 13 was marked in my memory for his insolence to me and for the scolding brutality of his demands.

"It was after the Jefferson banquet at the Waldorf. Mr. Murphy had gone home, and afterward Judge Beardsley had come to my room with me from the banquet and waited an hour for Mr. Murphy to join us. He called him up on the telephone and said that Mr. Murphy asked me to go to see him at his house.

"Judge Beardsley and I got into a taxi and went to Mr. Murphy's residence. It was after midnight, and Mr. Murphy let us in at the door. We sat in the front parlor and talked over the situation at Albany—appointments, legislation and so on. Mr. Murphy said he agreed to nothing I wanted, and I didn't agree to anything he wanted.

MURPHY TO STAND BY STILL-WELL.

"I asked him not to interfere with the trial of Stilwell in the Senate. I said: 'What are you going to do about Stilwell?'

"Stand by him, of course," replied Mr. Murphy. 'Stilwell will be acquitted. It will be only a three-day wonder. Now do you expect a Senator to live on \$1,000 a year? What is only children feed.'

"At this conference," said Mr. Sulzer, "I urged Mr. Murphy to let me carry out in good faith the platform pledges of the Democratic party for direct nominations. We talked over the bill. I told him there was a strong sentiment throughout the State in favor of this legislation. He said I was mistaken; that there was no sentiment for direct primaries except from a few cranks.

"I called his attention to the pledge in the platform. He said he was opposed to any bill that abolished the State convention and eliminated the party emblem.

MURPHY CALLED HIM AN INGRATE.

"Before we parted that night I warned Mr. Murphy that he would wreck the party and accomplish his own destruction if he persisted in shielding grafters and violating platform pledges. His angry reply was that I was an ingrate, and that he would disgrace and destroy me.

"When I returned to Albany after my last interview with Mr. Murphy I carefully considered my plight and the whole State situation. It was only at that time, not since, that any thought of resigning my office was in my mind.

"I thought long and seriously about it. My impulse was to fight my

knowledge of Murphy's control of everything, and the fear in which he was held by every legislator and official made fight seem hopeless. "I alone would be the victim in the end. I was deeply in debt and Murphy knew it. I was without power over the Legislature and Murphy knew it. Even friends of good government stood by, cynical, offering much criticism but little real help.

SULZER PREPARED HIS RESIGNATION.

"Then I wrote out and signed my resignation as Governor.

"But as I thought it all over finally it looked towards. I tore up my resignation. The old determination to fight came to me and I made up my mind that no matter what the cost to me personally I would fight and fight hard.

"The real trouble between Mr. Murphy and myself arose when I discovered through agencies which I set at work the tremendous frauds and overhauling corruption existing in various departments of the State Government, by which a few politicians and contractors were robbing the taxpayers of millions of dollars every year.

"When I discovered these frauds and had the overwhelming proof of them submitted to me I determined as a matter of duty to defy Mr. Murphy, regardless of political or personal consequences.

"A prominent New York City man came to me from Mr. Murphy one day in June and told me in plain language that I would be impeached unless I abandoned my opposition to Mr. Murphy, and especially unless I abandoned the right to indict the criminals who were connected with the highways and canal steals.

"At that time Commissioner Hennessey was beginning to get close to the thieves. This man said that if I would consent to call off Mr. Hennessey the impeachment proceedings would not be begun. I said I would not for a moment consider any such action.

MURPHY GIVES SIGNAL TO DESTROY.

"The signal for my destruction was soon given. It was on Sunday, the 18th of May, I think, that a New York newspaper published an interview with me about my fight for direct primaries. Mr. Murphy accepted this as an open declaration of war. He summoned a few of his Democratic lieutenants to meet him at Delmonico's. They met the Tuesday night after this article appeared.

"The facts of this meeting came to me from Judge McCall and others. The conference lasted many hours and it was finally decided, after they had gone over everything, that they had to 'get me,' and that I must be removed from office.

Mr. Sulzer said, discussing campaign contributions: "Take the case of Judge Samuel Beardsley of Ulster, who went on the witness stand, but whose evidence was ruled out by the court. During the campaign last fall JUDGE BEARDSLEY CAME TO ME AND OFFERED ME \$25,000 IN CASH IN BEHALF OF ANTHONY N. BRADY. I TOLD JUDGE BEARDSLEY that I appreciated the generosity of the offer, but that I COULD NOT TAKE THE MONEY. Mr. Brady, my great interest which might be affected by isolation and I felt that if I took the \$25,000 from him it might embarrass me afterward, should any of Mr. Brady's matters come up for my official action, one way or the other. Judge Beardsley agreed with my view.

"JUDGE BEARDSLEY then took the \$25,000 to MR. MURPHY. MR. MURPHY HAD NEVER MADE ANY ACCOUNTING OF THAT MONEY IN ANY FILLED STATEMENT OF CAMPAIGN RECEIPTS, SO FAR AS I KNOW."

M'CALL TO ANSWER SULZER'S STATEMENT; CALLS IT FANCIFUL.

The interview of former Gov. Sulzer was shown to Edward E. McCall, Democratic candidate for Mayor, by an Evening World reporter. Mr. McCall looked through it rapidly and dropped the paper to the floor.

"There is nothing for me to say at present," he said, "but of course I shall make a statement about it later. There will be no statement to-day because of my different engagements. But it will be made."

"Did you expect an utterance like this from Mr. Sulzer?" Mr. McCall was asked.

"I did not think he was capable of this," replied Mr. McCall. "He is quite fanciful—not that I believe he should not have made a statement. I do not wish to be quoted until I have read all that is stated here. Then I shall answer specifically and in every instance everything contained in this statement."

"Are you going to call the former Governor on the telephone?" Mr. McCall was asked.

"I do not know," he answered, "but I am going to verify this interview; whether directly or personally I do not know, but I will find out if he stands on what this statement says he said."

JUDGE BEARDSLEY WON'T TALK ON SULZER STORY OF THE \$25,000.

Judge Samuel A. Beardsley, who is said by William Sulzer to have offered \$25,000 to the Sulzer campaign on behalf of the late Anthony Brady, was found by The Evening World this afternoon in his law office, at No. 50 Wall street. Judge Beardsley said he had read the Sulzer statement through.

"Did you note," he was asked, "that Mr. Sulzer says you offered him \$25,000 and he refused it because he didn't want to be under an obligation to Mr. Brady and that you then took the \$25,000 to Charles F. Murphy?"

"I saw the statement," replied Judge Beardsley. "But I have nothing to say about it. They refused to accept my testimony in the impeachment trial at Albany."

"But," the Judge was told, "Mr. Sulzer directly states that you took \$25,000 to Mr. Murphy and that Mr. Murphy never made any accounting of that money in any filled statement of campaign receipts. The inference is that you gave Mr. Murphy \$25,000 for the campaign expenses of the last State election."

"I don't care to say anything on that subject," said Judge Beardsley.

17 SOLDIERS DEAD IN TRAIN WRECK; 74 ARE INJURED

Several Victims in Hospital at Mobile Likely to Succumb.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 20.—Victims of yesterday's troop train wreck on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Buckatunga, Miss., were brought to Mobile early to-day on relief trains. The list of known dead was seventeen, most of whom were members of the One Hundredth and Seventieth Coast Artillery. There were seventy-four seriously injured soldiers in Mobile hospitals, while a number of the less seriously hurt were taken to the government hospital at Fort Morgan.

Physicians who arrived on the relief train said they feared at least fifteen among the seriously injured could not survive.

Investigation of the cause of the wreck continued to-day. It was believed to have resulted from the derailing of the locomotive tender which dragged the baggage car and three coaches off the track and over a twenty-five foot trestle.

The injured were members of the One Hundredth and Seventieth Company, the Thirty-ninth Company and the Eighth band. They were en route from Fort Morgan and Barrancas to a State fair at Meridian, Miss. Additions to the list of dead included the initials of four unidentified men. These were "V. A. S.," "W. C. A.," "W. C. S." and "V. W. C."

Additions to the list of seriously wounded officers included Capt. E. Taylor of the Thirty-ninth, in command. The known dead are: Private Joe Leber, 170th Company; Private Ernest Paquette, 170th Company; Private Clyde Tweed, 170th Company; Corporal Fritz Kohler, 170th Company; Private W. H. Brin, 170th Company; Private G. W. Goodes, 170th Company; Private Van Stebbens, 170th Company; Corporal Frank T. Cholewicki, 170th Company; Private Gruesduski, 170th Company; Private G. C. Burleson, 170th Company; Private Acres, 170th Company; Private Edward Panek, 170th Company; Private Virgil Remsen, 8th Company; Corporal Joseph R. Johnson, 8th band; Private Joseph Provance, 170th Company; A. T. Klovinsky, 170th Company; M. B. Bishop, 170th Company.

Surgeon H. T. Inge of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, sent a message to Mobile newspaper this afternoon stating that all bodies had been removed from the troop train wreck and that the seventeen victims in a Mobile morgue made up the total list of dead. Other reports from the scene of the wreck said that twenty-six soldiers had been taken dead from the wreckage and that other corpses were still under the heap of debris.

POISON PERMEATED BODY OF EATON IS EXPERT TESTIMONY

(Continued from First Page.)

admitted. It was easily detected. He said that that poison might have been in the Admiral's system the day before he was taken ill, but that one who had taken fifteen grains of arsenic would suffer intense pains.

The court excluded a question as to whether arsenic had been in the Admiral had taken the poison and tried to conceal his act. The condition of the vital organs were not inconsistent with the theory that the poison had been taken in a large dose.

On redirect examination the witness said that the conditions were not inconsistent with a theory that the poison had been administered in many doses. The first dose was probably taken within an hour of dinner on Thursday.

A letter written by Mrs. Eaton to Prof. Whitney in 1908, while the chemist was examining the digestive organs of an adopted child of the Eatons who had died suddenly was introduced. The writer said in part:

"Will you kindly inform me how much longer it will be before you can state exactly what my dear little healthy, strong child died from? I am here alone in this isolated place with my husband, Admiral J. G. Eaton, whom I know to be a dangerous insane man.

"Now please search for foreign poisons, as he has talked to me freely about foreign poisons and he has all the cleverness of a maniac and is cunning enough to use one that would be hard to detect. He has been planning 'my death' all day to-day, and yet I am powerless and I trust on the finding of poison to have him examined for insanity and taken care of."

Prof. William Hatch, another chemist from the Harvard Medical School, testified that in his opinion poison was administered to Admiral Eaton in more than one dose. He said that arsenic might be taken with tea, with salsaparilla and water, with milk and with certain other beverages without detection by the patient.

Officiated at 4,388 Weddings, COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 20.—Rev. Samuel K. King, seventy-two, known throughout Ohio as the "Marrying Parson," because he had officiated at 4,388 weddings, died here to-day. He performed his last wedding ceremony from his bed a few days before his death. He had made all plans for his own funeral.

He died at the home of John Reed, in the city of Columbus, Ohio, at the age of 72.

Mrs. Pankhurst, Who Has Been Admitted to the Country.



MRS. PANKHURST LANDS HERE AFTER PRESIDENT FREES HER

(Continued from First Page.)

"not officially on Ellis Island." Mrs. Dorsey had actually been on Ellis Island last night none the less. There was no warrant in law for being there, so her presence was ignored by general consent. Unofficially she was the busiest person on the island, arranging for Mrs. Pankhurst's reception of visitors to-day.

PRESIDENT ORDERED MRS. PANKHURST FREED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the militant suffragist, is free to enter the United States. The Ellis Island board's order of deportation was reversed to-day after President Wilson had conferred on the celebrated case with Secretary Wilson and a hearing had been concluded before Immigration Commissioner Caminetti.

Secretary Wilson declared that he and the President had discussed the question briefly.

"We agreed," he said, "that Mrs. Pankhurst should be admitted on her own recognitions. For her own reason, and the President feels likewise, that there is naturally an element of doubt as to whether her acts constituted moral turpitude or were political in character."

"Being admitted on her own recognitions, of course, if she violates any of our laws, we have two remedies. Our

courts may pass on her acts or we may deport her. There being the element of doubt as to whether moral turpitude or political offense was involved, we decided that we have sufficient safeguards and that there can be no harm in admitting her."

COMMISSIONER ISSUED THE ORDER OF RELEASE.

The decision by the President and Secretary Wilson was communicated to Commissioner-General Caminetti, who issued the formal order of release. President Wilson felt that the law

had a flexible interpretation, so that it was largely a question of policy.

Commissioner Caminetti's decision was in strict accordance with the views of President Wilson and the Secretary of Labor. Mr. Caminetti filed a brief memorandum recommending Mrs. Pankhurst's admission on her own recognitions, and announced that he would later file his reasons in writing.

There was no demonstration at the Immigration Bureau when the decision was announced. The audience of women which had sat during the hearing departed. Mrs. Pankhurst's lawyers received the verdict with broad smiles and announced they would leave at once for New York.

At the headquarters of the National Woman Suffrage Association the news was received joyously, but all the officers said they expected nothing else. Supporters of the suffrage movement in Congress received the announcement without making formal statements.

Immigration Commissioner Caminetti again took up Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst's case early to-day to decide whether the militant British suffragette should be admitted to the United States or deported for the crimes of which she has been convicted for "the cause" in England.

Attorneys for the suffragette professed to view the situation with perfect complacency, saying that if the decision went against their client they would sue out a writ of habeas corpus in the United States courts, and hoped at all events to have Mrs. Pankhurst out of the Ellis Island detention station to speak at Madison Square Garden to-night.

Attorneys for Mrs. Pankhurst resumed their argument before Commissioner Caminetti where they left off yesterday. To-day's hearing was more colorful than yesterday's, which was informal. Acting Secretary Post and Chief Parker of the Law Division sat with Commissioner Caminetti, and the array of attorneys was drawn up in a battery at a line of tables. There was a crush for admission to the small chamber and it quickly was filled with women who did not reveal their sympathies.

Attorney O'Neill referred to Mrs. Pankhurst's pledge that she would conduct herself in a lawful manner while in this country.

"She has made that pledge to the American people and she will keep it," declared the lawyer with eloquence. "In every shop and factory in this land to-day women's hands are bowed in mute appeal to this department for the liberty of this distinguished woman."

Commissioner Caminetti asked if Mrs. Pankhurst intended to preach militancy here.

"Emphatically no," responded O'Neill. "We have her assurances on that point and we state them to you as strongly as possible."

CHANTING MERRILY, 35 SUFFRAGETTES START ON VOYAGE.

Life was running along pretty much in the same old channel down at the Battery to-day—save that it was being fairly well irrigated when, near 10 o'clock in the morning, a troupe of thirty-five suffragette songbirds, headed by the justly famous Miss Lavinia Dock, skittered out of the subway and advanced in force upon the Immigration Barge Office. Miss Lavinia Dock, with her furled umbrella as a drum major's baton, marshaled the sweet sisters of suffrage into a double line at the dripping curb and then looked severely at her at the accumulation of male fauna of the waterfront.

Something was evidently about to happen.

Something did.

"Now, girls!" exclaimed Miss Lavinia

Doc. Dock in her most authoritative voice, albeit the voice was slightly watered by the trickle of the rain off the eaves pipe of Miss Lavinia Dock. Dock's Dutch Reformed bonnet.

THIS IS THE SONG THAT THE SINGERS SANG.

Whereupon the useful choir lifted its voice in the circumambient damp. To a tune which bore blood kinship at least to "Swing Your Head," the militant ditty cheeped and chirped thus:

Give us the vote; we want it! Give us the vote—give us the vote! Give us the vote—give us the vote! Give us the vote—give us the vote!

Soon you'll have a chance to show us That you'll give us all you owe us. In 1913 you'll help us. Now, don't be mean and knife us! Give us the vote—give us the vote! Give us the vote—give us the vote!

Because of the spluttering of the rain and the rude interruptions of the tug whistles a reasonable mistake was made by sailor Dan McGlin and Honest Bill Quigley, the oldest Battery boatman in captivity. They thought they heard someone warbling "Give us a drink, bartender," and they hastened down the streaming sidewalk to be in on the killing.

"HARD A'PORT, HAVE A HEART!" SAID DAN.

When the anxious sailor Dan discovered that what he had misconstrued for an invitation to cheer was a mere plea for the ballot he was downhearted. Turning to Jimmy Lynch, popularly known as "Hard a' Port," the ancient mariner said in a sorrowful voice:

"Hard a' Port, if you've got a vote concealed around your person, have a heart! Don't keep these ladies out here in the wet. They'll all be down with pneumonia."

"Not a bit of it, sir," stoutly then spoke Miss Lavinia Dock. Dock. "Not a bit of it!" echoed Miss Augusta Righter, Mrs. William Colt, Mrs. Fred Ackerman and all the others of the phoriaters.

"Now, girls," chorused Miss Lavinia, Dock. Dock, "we'll take the boat over and see the Perfect Dear."

"Yes, we'll take the boat over and see the Perfect Dear!" came the eager answer.

So they took the boat over—and, presumably, saw the Perfect Dear.

And who do you suppose was that Perfect Dear—on Ellis Island?

LONDON MILITANTS CHEER WHEN THE NEWS REACHES MEETING.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Members of the Women's Social and Political Union to-day received their first knowledge of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst's admission into the United States at their weekly meeting at Knightsbridge Hall, when it was the point of adorning after speakers had roundly denounced the Ellis Island Immigration Commissioners. Instantly there were loud cheers and hand-clapping.

"Thank you very much. We knew we could rely on American love of justice and fair play," said Mrs. Dacre Fox.

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